THE [Numb. 567.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *March* 18, 1756.

From a late MAGAZINE.

The DANGER *of Convicting Perſons by* CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

JAQUES DU MOULIN, a *French* Refugee, having brought over his Family, had a ſmall Sum of Money, employed it in Goods that had been condemned at the Cuſtom-Houſe, which he again diſpoſed of by Retail; as theſe Goods were ſuch as having an high Duty were frequently ſmuggled, thoſe who dealt in this Way were generally ſuſpected of increaſing their Stock by illicit Means, and Smuggling, or purchaſing ſmuggled Goods, under Colour of dealing only in Goods that had been legally ſeized by the King's Officers, and taken from Smugglers. This Trade however did not, in the general Eſtimation, impeach his Honeſty, though it gave no Sanction to his Character, but he was often detected in uttering falſe Gold; he came frequently to Perſons of whom he had received Money, with ſeveral of theſe Pieces of Counterfeit Coin, and pretended that they were among the Pieces which had been paid him; this was generally denied with great Eagerneſs, but, if particular Circumſtances did not confirm the contrary, he was always peremptory and obſtinate in his Charge. This ſoon brought him into Diſrepute, and he gradually loſt not only his Buſineſs but his Credit. It happened that having ſold a Parcel of Goods, which amounted to 78*l.* to one *Harris*, a Perſon with whom he had before had no Dealings, he received the Money in Guineas and *Portugal* Gold, ſeveral Pieces of which he ſcrupled, but the Man having aſſured him that he himſelf had carefully examined, and weighed thoſe very Pieces, and found them good, *du Moulin* took them, and gave his Receipt.

In a few Days he returned with ſix Pieces, which he avered were of baſe Metal, and Part of the Sum which he had a few Days before received of him for the Lot of Goods; *Harris* examined the Pieces, and told *du Moulin* that he was ſure they were none of them among thoſe which he had paid him, and refuſed to exchange them for others. *Du Moulin* as peremptorily inſiſted on the contrary, alledging that he had put the Money in a Drawer by itſelf, and locked it up till he offered it in Payment of a Bill of Exchange, and then the Pieces were found to be bad, inſiſting that they were the ſame to which he had objected. The Man now became angry, and charged *du Moulin* with intending a Fraud: *Du Moulin* appeared to be rather piqued than intimidated at this Charge, and having ſworn that theſe were Pieces that he received of *Harris*, *Harris* was at length obliged to make them good; but, as he was confident *du Moulin* had injured him by a Fraud, ſupported by Perjury, he told his Story wherever he went, exclaiming againſt him with great Bitterneſs, and met with many Perſons who made nearly the ſame Complaints, and told him that it had been a Practice of *du Moulin*'s for a conſiderable Time. *Du Moulin* now found himſelf univerſally ſhunned; and hearing what *Harris* had reported from all Parts, he brought his Action for defamatory Words, and *Harris*, irritated to the higheſt Degree, ſtood upon his Defence; and, in the mean Time, having procured a Meeting of ſeveral Perſons, who had ſuffered the ſame Way in their Dealings with *du Moulin*, they procured a Warrant againſt him, and he was apprehended upon Suſpicion of counterfeiting the Coin. Upon ſearching his Drawers, a great Number of Pieces of counterfeit Gold were found in a Drawer by themſelves, and ſeveral others were picked from other Money, that was in different Parcels in his Scrutoir; upon further Search a Flaſk, ſeveral Files, a Pair of Moulds, ſome powdered Chalk, a ſmall Quantity of *Aqua Regia*, and ſeveral other Implements were diſcovered. No doubt could now be made of his Guilt, which was extremely aggravated by the Methods he had taken to diſpoſe of the Money he had made, the Inſolence with which he had inſiſted upon its being paid him by others, and the Perjury by which he had ſupported his Claim: His Action againſt *Harris* for Defamation was alſo conſidered as greatly encreaſing his Guilt, and every Body was impatient to ſee him puniſhed. In theſe Circumſtances he was brought to his Trial, and his many Attempts to put off bad Money, the Quantity found by itſelf in his Scrutoir, and above all the Inſtruments of Coining, which, upon a Compariſon, exactly anſwered the Money in his Poſſeſſion, being proved, he was upon this Evidence convicted and received Sentence of Death.

It happened that a few Days before he was to have been executed, one *Williams*, who had been bred a Seal Graver, but had left his Buſineſs, was killed by a Fall from his Horſe; his Wife who was then big with Child, and near her Time, immediately fell into Fits, and miſcarried: She was ſoon ſenſible that ſhe could not live, and therefore ſending for the Wife of *du Moulin*, ſhe deſired to be left alone, and then gave her the following Account.

That her Huſband was one of four, whom ſhe named, that had for many Years ſubſiſted by counterfeiting Gold Coin, which ſhe had been frequently employed to put off, and was therefore intruſted with the whole Secret; that another of theſe Perſons had hired himſelf to *du Moulin* as a kind of Footman and Porter, and being provided by the Gang with falſe Keys, had diſpoſed of a very conſiderable Sum of bad Money, by opening his Maſter's Scrutoir and leaving it there in the Stead of an equal Number of good Pieces, which he took out: That by this iniquitous Practice *du Moulin* had been defrauded of his Buſineſs, his Credit and his Liberty, to which in a ſmall Time his Life would be added, if Application was not immediately made to ſave him; by this Account, which ſhe gave in great Agonies of Mind, ſhe was much exhauſted, and having given Directions where to find the Perſons whom ſhe impeached, ſhe fell into Convulſions and ſoon after expired. The Woman immediately applied to a Magiſtrate, and having related what ſhe had heard, procured a Warrant againſt the three Men, who were taken the ſame Day, and ſeparately examined; *du Moulin*'s Servant ſteadily denied the whole Charge, and ſo did one of the other two, but while the laſt was examining, a Meſſenger who had been ſent to ſearch their Lodgings, arrived with a great Quantity of bad Money, and many Inſtruments for Coining: This threw him into Confuſion, and the Magiſtrate improving the Opportunity, by offering him his Life, if he would become an Evidence for the King, he confeſſed that he had been long aſſociated with the other Priſoners and the Man that was dead, and he directed where other Tools and Money might be found, but he could ſay nothing as to the Manner in which *du Moulin*'s Servant was employed to put it off. Upon this Diſcovery *du Moulin*'s Execution was ſuſpended, and the King's Witneſs ſwearing poſitively that his Servant and the other Priſoner had frequently coined in his Preſence, and giving a particular Account of the Proceſs, and the Part which each of them uſually performed, they were convicted and condemned to die. Both of them however ſtill denied the Fact, and the Public were ſtill in Doubt about *du Moulin*. In his Defence he had declared that the bad Money which was found together, was ſuch as he could not trace to the Perſons of whom he had received it, that the Parcels with which bad Money was found mixed, he kept ſeparate, that he might know to whom to apply if it ſhould happen to be bad, but the finding of the Moulds and other Inſtruments in his Cuſtody was a Particular not yet accounted for; as he only alledged in general Terms, that he knew not how they came there, and it was doubted whether the Impeachment of others had not been managed with a View to ſave him who was equally Guilty, there being no Evidence of his Servant's Treachery, but that of a Woman who was dead, reported at ſecond Hand by the Wife of *du Moulin*, who was manifeſtly an intereſted Party. He was not however charged by either of the Convicts as an Accomplice, a Particular, which was ſtrongly urged by his Friends in his Behalf; but it happened that while the public Opinion was thus held in Suſpence, a private Drawer was diſcovered in a Cheſt that belonged to his Servant, and in it a Bunch of Keys, and the Impreſſion of one in Wax; the Impreſſion was compared with the Keys, and that which it correſponded with, was found to open *du Moulin*'s Scrutoir, in which the bad Money and Implements had been found; when this Particular, ſo ſtrong and unexpected, was urged, and the Key produced, he burſt into Tears, and confeſſed all that had been alledged againſt him; he was then aſked how the Tools came in his Maſter's Scrutoir, and he anſwered, that when the Officers of Juſtice came to ſeize his Maſter, he was terrified for himſelf, knowing that he had in his Cheſt theſe Inſtruments, which the private Drawer would not contain, and fearing that he might be included in the Warrant, his Conſciouſneſs of Guilt kept him in continual Dread and Suſpicion: That for this Reaſon, before the Officers went up Stairs, he opened the Scrutoir with his falſe Key, and having fetched his Tools from his Box in the Garret, he depoſited them there, and had juſt locked it when he heard them at the Door.

In this Caſe, even the poſitive Evidence of *du Moulin*, that the Money he brought back to *Harris* was the ſame he had received of him was not true, tho' *du Moulin* was not Guilty of Perjury, either Willfully, or by Neglect, Inattention, or Forgetfulneſs. And the Circumſtantial Evidence againſt him, however ſtrong, would only have heaped one Injury upon another, and have taken away the Life of an unhappy Wretch, from whom a perfidious Servant had taken away every Thing elſe.

The other Caſe, I think happened ſtill longer ago, and to the beſt of my Remembrance, it is this.

A Gentleman died poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable Fortune, which he left to his only Child, a Daughter, and appointed his Brother to be her Guardian, and Executor of his Will. The young Lady was then about 18; and if ſhe happen'd to die unmarried, or if married without Children, her Fortune was left to her Guardian and to his Heirs. As the Intereſt of the Uncle was now incompatible with the Life of the Niece, ſeveral other Relations hinted, that it would not be proper for them to live together. Whether they were willing to prevent any Occaſion of Slander againſt the Uncle, in Caſe of the young Lady's Death; whether they had any Apprehenſion of her being in Danger; or whether they were only diſcontented with the Father's Diſpoſition of his Fortune, and therefore propagated Rumours to the Prejudice of thoſe who poſſeſſed it, cannot be known; the Uncle, however, took his Niece to his Houſe near *Epping Foreſt*, and ſoon afterwards ſhe diſappeared.

Great Enquiry was made after her, and it appearing, that the Day ſhe was miſſing, ſhe went out with her Uncle into the Foreſt, and that he returned without her, he was taken into Cuſtody. A few Days afterwards he went thro' a long Examination, in which he acknowledged, that he went out with her, and pretended that ſhe found Means to loiter behind him as they were returning home; and that he knew not where ſhe was, or what was become of her. This Account

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was thought improbable, and his apparent Intereſt in the Death of his Ward, and perhaps the petulant Zeal of other Relations, concurred to raiſe and ſtrengthen Suſpicions againſt him, and he was detained in Cuſtody. Some new Circumſtances were every Day riſing againſt him. It was found that the young Lady had been addreſſed by a neighbouring Gentleman, who had, a few Days before ſhe was miſſing, ſet out on a Journey to the North; and that ſhe had declared ſhe would marry him when he returned: That her Uncle had frequently expreſſed his Diſapprobation of the Match in very ſtrong Terms: That ſhe had often wept and reproached him with Unkindneſs and an Abuſe of his Power. A Woman was alſo produced, who ſwore, that on the Day the young Lady was miſſing, about eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, ſhe was coming through the Foreſt, and heard a Woman's Voice expoſtulating with great Eagerneſs; upon which ſhe drew nearer the Place, and, before ſhe ſaw any Perſon, heard the ſame Voice ſay, *Don't kill me Uncle, don't kill me*; upon which ſhe was greatly terrified, and immediately hearing the Report of a Fire-Arm very near ſhe made all the Haſte ſhe could from the Spot, but could not reſt in her Mind, till ſhe had told what had happened.

Such was the general Impatience to puniſh a Man, who had murdered his Neice to inherit her Fortune, that upon this Evidence he was condemned and executed.

About ten Days after the Execution the young Lady came home. It appeared, however, that what all the Witneſſes had ſworn to was true, and the Fact was thus circumſtanced:

The young Lady declared, that having previouſly agreed to go off with the Gentleman that courted her, he had given out, that he was going a Journey to the North; but that he waited concealed at little Houſe near the Skirts of the Foreſt, till the Time appointed, which was the Day ſhe diſappeared. That he had Horſes ready for himſelf and her, and was attended by two Servants alſo on Horſeback. That as ſhe was walking with her Uncle, he reproached her with perſiſting in her Reſolution to marry a Man, of whom he diſapproved; and after much Altercation, ſhe ſaid with ſome Heat, *If I have ſet my Heart upon it, if I do not marry him it will be Death; and don't kill me, Uncle, don't kill me*; that juſt as ſhe had pronounced theſe Words, ſhe heard a Fire Arm diſcharged very near her, at which ſhe ſtarted, and immediately afterwards ſaw a Man come forward from among the Trees, with a Wood Pigeon in his Hand, that he had juſt ſhot. That coming near the Place appointed for their rendezvous, ſhe form'd a Pretence to let her Uncle go on before her, and her Suitor being waiting for her with a Horſe, ſhe mounted and immediately rode off. That inſtead of going into the North, they retired to a Houſe, in which he had taken Lodgings, near *Windſor*, where they were married the ſame Day, and in about a Week, went a Journey of Pleaſure to *France*. When they returned, they firſt heard of the Misfortune which they had inadvertently brought upon their Uncle.

So uncertain is human Teſtimony, even when the Witneſſes are ſincere, and ſo neceſſary is a cool and diſpaſſionate Enquiry and Determination, with reſpect to Crimes that are enormous in the higheſt Degree, and committed with every poſſible Aggravation.

On CONTENTMENT *and* AVARICE.

Irus *& eſt Subito, qui modo* Crœſus *erat.*
OVID.

CONTENTMENT to the Mind is as Light to the Eye; as the latter diſcloſes every pleaſing Object to the intellectual Powers, ſo does the former every agreeable Idea to the Soul; though it does not immediately bring Riches to Mankind, it does equally the ſame, by baniſhing the Deſire of them; if it cannot directly remove the Diſquietudes ariſing from a Man's Mind, Body, or Fortune, it makes him eaſy under them; it deſtroys all inordinate Ambition in a State, and becomes its Support againſt the moſt dangerous Attacks, while the Luſt of magnificent Structure, foretels its final Ruin; in Man it prevents every Tendency to Corruption, with Reſpect to the Community in which he is placed; it diſſipates Care, Melancholy, and Anxiety, from its Poſſeſſor; ſweetens his Converſation, makes him fit for Society, and gives a perpetual Serenity to all his Thoughts.

Behold that ſordid Animal the *Gameſter*, ever anxious of enriching himſelf, yet ever contemplating his own Miſery: All his Schemes are laid for the Oppreſſion of the Poor, yet ever terminate in his own Ruin: View him in Adverſity; Who pities him? In Poverty; Who honours him? Or, in any State of Life; Who regards him? *Fortune* is his Goddeſs, *De Moivre* his Guide, and the Luſt of Avarice eggs him on to his baſe Employments; while the Dice are rattling, his Heart is throbbing; and the very next Throw either plunges him into a Gulph of Miſery or hurries him into an unpremeditated Rage of Diſtraction; Life is a continued Series of Uneaſineſs to him; when he walks, he treads upon Briars, and his Seat is a Seat of Thorns; his Days are Days of Deſpair, and his Years, Years of Pain: *Hope* and *Fear*, thoſe two noble Faculties of the Soul, cultivated in Man for the ſublime Ends of Religion, are proſtituted to his Villainy; and, if ill Luck ſucceeds, his abandoned Soul ſinks by his own Curſes; Peace and Tranquility are as far baniſhed from his Mind, as Honeſty and Fidelity from his Heart; his Breaſt is made ſubſervient to the Tortures of Suſpence, and continually racked by the fierceſt Extremes. How miſerable then muſt that Man be, who is thus enſlaved by his lucrative Appetite? Fire and Sword are ſlow Engines of Deſtruction, compared to the Havock this fatal Diſturber creates in a Man's Body and Fortune; yet ſuch is his Diſpoſition, that the warmeſt Sollicitations, even from his deareſt Friends, cannot withhold him from his Engagements with his fickle Idol; he rather treats them as his Enemies, who propoſe ſo deadly a Taſk; Friendſhip is bartered for Self-Intereſt, and the all-powerful Luſt of Gold mars every Chriſtian Office: How inſuſceptible of Remorſe is the Gameſter's Breaſt, when he robs a Diſtreſſed Family of its Support, or ſnatches the Bread from the Teeth of the Hungry? O thou Monſter of Nature! How inglorious are thy Conqueſts? Is the Eye that ſees all Things blind to thy Inhumanity? Vengeance is ſpreading her Net wide for thee, and will overtake thee in the midſt of thy Barbarity.

O *Avarice!* thou vileſt Muckworm, what Wickedneſs doſt thou create in Mankind? How art thou courted by Poor, unthinking Mortals for thy Deformity? What a Train of Evils are under thy Command? Deſtruction bounds from every Part of thee ſwifter than the Arrow from the Archer's Breaſt, and, like a baſe Ingrate as thou art, thou ſheddeſt unheeded Bane on thoſe that Proteſt thee; Bankruptcy to the Tradeſmen, and Poverty to the Men of Affluence, are the Rewards thou procureſt: Whether thou appeareſt in Church or State, in City or at Court, yet Vice is ever attendant on thee, and the Nation that Harbours thee ſacrifices her Liberty to its Purſuits; the Stateſman, when he becomes thy Votary, proves falſe to his Country; and every glowing Paſſion for the Public-Welfare is chilled in its Embryo by the over-ruling Power of Self-Intereſt; *Juſtice* herſelf is ſtaggered by thy Enormities, her Sword is blunted by thy Outrages; when ſhe calls, in feeble Accents, for Aſſiſtance, her faithleſs Patrons are deaf to all her Intreaties, till at length we ſee Vice riding triumphant, ſpreading her Banner as ſhe goes, Virtue and Religion retiring at the Appearance of it, and ſad Deſolation, with all her gloomy Attendants, advancing at a Diſtance, to embrace us.

I am Yours, &c. NESTOR.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, Nov. 29.

A few Days ago arrived Captain Nehemiah Holland in the Ship Lime, from Old Callabar, by whom we have Advice of a Pyrate's being upon that Coaſt, that the Captain of the Pyrate, with two of his Men, came on board Captain Holland, to trade; upon which Captain Holland gave Orders for them to be ſecured, and brought them ſafe into this Harbour. The Captain of the Pyrate has ſince turn'd the King's Evidence.

January 3. Admiral Townſhend is daily expected here with three Ships of the Line; and in Caſe of a Declaration of War, Admiral Smith will be diſpatched here with a large Squadron.

NEW-HAVEN, *February* 21.

We hear from Albany, by the Poſt, that about the Third or Fourth of this Inſtant, one Mr. John Norton of Farmington, who has a Son-in-law in the Army, was going to ſee him at Fort Edward, and not chuſing to travel ſo ſlow as Major Matthews, who was eſcorting ſome Proviſions to the Fort; contrary to his Advice, left him, and went forward alone; and it is ſuppoſed fell into the Enemy's Hands, as he has not ſince been heard of, and the Track of his Horſe was followed ten Miles, and tended directly towards Crown-Point.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 4.

Saturday laſt the FIELD OFFICERS of the PHILADELPHIA REGIMENT, choſen in Purſuance of the *Militia Law*, and duly commiſſioned by his Honour the Governor, reviewed the Regiment in the Statehouſe Square, where they were drawn up under Arms, and made a fine Appearance. In their March thro' the City, the Regiment halted before the Academy, in order to receive ſome Propoſitions the Inhabitants were invited to hear, for Improvement of our military Affairs; but were diſappointed; the Propoſers having too precipitately pocketed up their Papers, and diſperſed themſelves. They have, however, ſent the following Account of their Proceedings to be publiſhed in this Paper, *viz.*

On Saturday *laſt, a conſiderable Number of the Inhabitants of this City met at the* Academy, *to conſult upon ſome Expedient for rendering the* Uſe of Arms *more univerſal, and the Province more ſecure, in the preſent perilous Situation of Affairs, by bringing thoſe to learn the Military Exerciſe, who do not chuſe to act as a* MILITIA *under the preſent Law. The following Plan of* ASSOCIATION *was accordingly agreed upon, and ſubſcribed under the three ſeveral Heads of* HORSE-EXERCISE, FOOT-EXERCISE, *and the* ARTILLERY-EXERCISE, *belonging to the old* Aſſociation Battery.

An ASSOCIATION for promoting *Military Diſcipline* among the Freemen of *Pennſylvania*, who are not WILLING and DESIROUS to act under the preſent *Militia Law*.

WHEREAS the weak and defenceleſs State of this Province, has long been Matter of juſt and real Concern to every thinking Perſon among us, eſpecially ſince the Commencement of the late unjuſtifiable Encroachments of the *French* and their Savage Allies; And whereas a War between the *Engliſh* and *French* Nations ſeem at preſent unavoidable, which will expoſe this rich and flouriſhing City to Invaſions from Sea, and the other Parts of the Province to cruel Ravages by Land, if proper Meaſures of Security are not ſpeedily concerted; And whereas but few of the People ſeem inclined to muſter under the preſent Militia Law, and to put themſelves under Officers that propoſe to act in Purſuance of the Law; And whereas it is nevertheleſs abſolutely neceſſary and expedient that thoſe who are ſcrupulous in this Reſpect, ſhould have an Opportunity of acquiring the Military Exerciſe, in a Manner agreeable to themſelves; *provided* it be not repugnant to any poſitive Inſtitution of their Country.----Wherefore, we the Subſcribers, *Freemen* of the City and County of *Philadelphia*, enter into this VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION for *accompliſhing ourſelves in Military Diſcipline*, that we may be ready to appear in the Service of our Country whenever we are neceſſarily called thereto. And that there may be nothing to create Uneaſineſſes among us, nor to interrupt our Deſign of acquiring the Military Exerciſe, the following are declared to be the Fundamental Articles, and the eſſential Principles of this ASSOCIATION, *viz.*

1. That we will remain entirely INDEPENDENT of the preſent *Militia Law*, in every Shape and Senſe. For, as we cannot believe that the Law will ever anſwer the Purpoſes of Defence, and, if it were carried into Execution (which we ſcarce think practicable) would leave the People of this Province on a very unequal Footing, ſo we cannot think it expedient to act under a Law which we muſt neceſſarily diſapprove of, eſpecially as every Individual is, by the Law itſelf, left to his own free Choice, either to act under it, or not. And as we do not blame thoſe who think proper to purſue a different Plan from ours, and charitably believe that many of them may do ſo from a very laudable Motive; ſo we hope they will grant us the ſame Indulgence, and allow us an equal Right of following our own Judgment, in Matters where we are equally concerned and free.

2. That we will be under ſuch Officers, as we ſhall chuſe, and his Honour the Governor ſhall be pleaſed to commiſſion, for the Troop or Company to which we reſpectively ſet our Names. That we will aſſociate with Capt. *Vanderſpeigle's*, and any other *Independent Companies*, ſo as to be afterwards formed into one or more Regiment, or Regiments, under ſuch *Field Officers* as the ſeveral Captains,

Captains, Lieutenants and Enſigns (thus commiſſioned and aſſociated) ſhall chuſe, and his Honour the Governor be pleaſed to commiſſion, for that Purpoſe. But ſuch Officers ſhall have no Power to lead us to any Duty or Service without our own Conſent, unleſs a proper Militia Law is firſt obtained, equally binding on all his Majeſty's Subjects of this Province, who being equally *free*, are therefore intitled to equal Privileges and Immunities.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1756.

This Plan of Aſſociation having been offered to my Conſideration, by ſeveral Gentlemen of this City, I think it neceſſary to ſignify my Approbation of it, as an Expedient that will contribute to the public Safety, by promoting Military Diſcipline among thoſe who do not chuſe to act under the preſent Law.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1756.

QUERIES on the above.

1. Whether when the whole City is invited to a Meeting on any Project, and ſcarce Fifty get together to countenance it, they are more properly called a *conſiderable* than an *inconſiderable* Number?

2. Whether keeping up a Clamour of the *weak and defenceleſs State of the Province*, after *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* has been granted and appropriated for its Defence, and ſo many Forts built on the Frontier, and Troops taken into Pay; has any Meaning in it, and what that Meaning can be?

3. Whether repreſenting this City in public Papers, as being at the ſame time, both *rich* and *defenceleſs*, is leaſt agreeable to *Truth* or to *Prudence*, the Way to *deter*, or *invite* an Enemy?

4. Whether a Regiment of Militia, well trained, conſiſting of near 1000 Men, 50 Pieces of Cannon, and a ſtrong Battery, are to be looked upon as *nothing* towards the Defence of ſuch a Place as this?

5. Whether the Appearance of ſuch a Regiment under Arms, at three or four Hours Warning, be not a full Proof, that the Aſſertion in the above Paper, *viz.* "*few* of the People ſeem inclined "to muſter under the preſent Militia Law," is an egregious Miſtake?

6. Whether it was not proper to ſhew our Military Projectors (ſince they ſeemed ignorant of it) that there was ſuch a Regiment in Being; for ſo, by knowing how much was done, they might be better able to judge what was wanting?

7. Whether inviting a Number of People to a Conſultation, and ſhutting the Doors in their Faces, as ſoon as they appear, be a Compliment or an Affront?

8. By whoſe Order was this done, and what Right had HE to order it?

9. Are not our Laws fram'd by Aſſemblies of our own chuſing?

10. Did the Governor propoſe any Amendment to our Militia Law, before he paſſed it?

11. Have the People petitioned the Aſſembly for any Amendments to that Law, and been refuſed?

12. Could not theſe Projectors have met and exerciſed themſelves in the Uſe of Arms, without affronting in expreſs Terms the Laws and Legiſlature of their Country?

13. May not the Military Exerciſe as well be learnt under the Sanction of the Law as without it?

14. Is not making Trial of a Law, by endeavouring to carry it into Execution, the beſt Way of diſcovering whether the Law is practiable or impracticable, will or will not anſwer its Purpoſe? And if, on ſuch Trial, it be found defective; would not the actual Experiment made, give more Weight to an Application for Amendment?

15. And would not that Weight be ſtill greater, the more generally the Experiment was made?

16. Do thoſe good Men who have generouſly taken up Arms for the Defence of their Country, and the Officers that have taken ſo much Pains to diſcipline them, deſerve, for ſo doing, to be diſcountenanced, and meet with every Kind of Diſcouragement and Obſtacle that Power and Party Views can throw in their Way?

17. If the Projectors intend nothing but the Uſe of their own Liberty, in learning the Exerciſe of Arms, can they not enjoy that Liberty, without endeavouring to *divide* and *break* the Force already formed under Sanction of the Law; and without ſolliciting the People to ſign an Engagement, *not to act under the Law*; thereby reſtraining them in the Liberty they have of acting under the Law if they ſhould chuſe it?

18. Whether *Union* be not very neceſſary to us all at this Juncture?

19. Whether *dividing* us is the Way to *unite* us?

20. Whether an Aſſociation and ſolemn Agreement, not to be *obliged* "*to do any Duty or Service*," be not a very droll Kind of an Aſſociation; and copied from Poet *Bayes*, in the Play called the *Rehearſal*, viz.

"*Bayes*, I bring out my *Bull*, and my *Bear*; "and what do you think I make them do, Mr. *Johnſon*?

"*Johnſon*, Do! why, *fight*, I ſuppoſe.

"*Bayes*, See how you are miſtaken now! I would "as ſoon make them dance. No, egad, Sir, I "make them do----------no earthly Thing."

By a Traveller who lately came from New-River, in Virginia, we learn, that two Women were return'd, who had been taken Priſoners the beginning of laſt Summer by the Shawaneſe, and carried to one of their Towns, where there was a conſiderable Number of Engliſh Priſoners, who have been taken Captives from the Frontiers of Virginia. That when their Warriors arrive within half a Mile of their Towns, it is their Cuſtom to whip thoſe who have been ſo unfortunate as to fall into their Hands, all the Remainder of the Way till they get to the Town, and that it was in this Manner our poor unhappy Neighbours from Virginia had been treated by them. That they afterwards uſed them as well as could be expected from Perſons of their Savage Diſpoſition. Thus they ſuffered ſome of their Men to go out a Hunting, and let them have three Charges of Ammunition, but would allow them no more, for fear of their returning back to the Engliſh. That Capt. Stahlnicker who was carried Captive from Holſton River, and ſuppoſed to be kill'd, was ſtill a Priſoner among them, and was in Health.

The two Women above mentioned were carried by ſome Indian Hunters, about 100 Miles from their Town to attend them as Servants, to dreſs their Victuals, and ſtretch the Skins they might procure, and as the Indians left them in the Day, while they went to Hunt, and did not return till the Evening, their Abſence gave the Women an Opportunity to make their Eſcape, which they effected with great Difficulty and Danger. They knew of no Way of returning Home, without paſſing by the Indian Town, and if they were diſcover'd they fear'd Death would be their Portion, to prevent which they lodg'd a Night in the Corn Fields near the Town, and aroſe in the Morning very early, before the Indians were up, by which means they eſcaped without being ſeen: But after they had travelled for ſome Time up New-River, they to their Surprize, found themſelves got very near an Indian before they ſaw him, but as he was buſy in ſkinning a Deer, he did not ſee them, till they hid themſelves behind a Log, towards which the Indian's Dog kept a continual Barking, which frightned the Indian as well as the Women, and having diſpatch'd the Skinning of his Deer, with as much Speed as poſſible, he made off, leaving the Carcaſs behind him, which afterwards afforded an agreeable Repaſt to the ſtarving Travellers, who after having ſatiated their Hunger, took as much of the Meat along as they could carry, and purſued their Journey, making the River their Guide, and feeding on Grapes and Nuts for their Support. Having travell'd till they were almoſt famiſhed with Hunger, the Dutch Woman attempted to kill her Engliſh fellow Traveller, in order as it was ſuppoſed to Eat her; but the Engliſh Woman after a ſmart Struggle, reſcued herſelf out of the Hands of her more than ſavage Enemy, and fled away as faſt as the feeble Remains of her Strength would permit, and after travelling forty Days, from the Time of her leaving the Indians, ſhe arrived ſafe among the Engliſh Inhabitants, ſeveral Days before her barbarous Companion, and had the Hapineſs to meet her Huſband in Health. The Indians when they firſt carried theſe two Women away, with other Priſoners, were ten Days on their Journey to their Town, at which they had Plenty of Proviſion, with many fine Fields of Corn, and their Country contains immenſe Tracts of the beſt Land in the World. A conſiderable Number of Families who had fled from their Habitations at New-River, on Account of the Murders done by the Indians, are now return'd to a Place called the Dunkers Bottom, in that River, where they are ſettled in a Body, and have a large Fort well mann'd.

By Captain Cobourn from Jamaica, there is Advice, that His Majeſty's Ships of War on that Station, have taken about 20 Sail of French Veſſels, very valuable, the greateſt Part of them being Guiney Men.

We hear that 8 Men, 5 of whom had formerly deſerted from the French, and are either Frenchmen, or Germans that ſpeak French, have deſerted from the Regulars quarter'd at Eaſton. The Country is deſired to look out ſharp for them, and endeavour to apprehend them.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 18.

By a Letter from *Virginia*, we are informed, that Capt. *Arbuthnot* arrived at *Hampton* in *Virginia* the 9th of this Month, and brought in three Prizes he took off of *Hiſpaniola*, one of them valuable. He ſpoke with a Snow from *Liverpool* two Days before his Arrival, which had been out 5 Weeks; the Maſter acquainted him, that Affairs in *England* remained in the ſame doubtful State as to Peace or War, as they were in when we heard laſt from *England*.

Tueſday laſt a Bill which had paſſed both Houſes, and was ingroſſed, *For the Adjournment of* Frederick *County Court to* June, was, by his Excellency the Governor, paſſed into a Law, in the uſual Manner.

We are credibly informed, that one Mr. *Selby*, who was born and lives on the Eaſtern Shore of this Province, now near 80 Years of Age, has lately cut five new Teeth.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*,
Sloop Glouceſter, John Briggs, from Virginia.
Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Glouceſter, John Briggs, for Virginia.

IN the Hands of *John Pearſon*, at Col. *Taſker's* Plantation, in *Prince-George's* County, a beautiful Black Horſe, full 15 Hands high, and will Cover Mares this Seaſon, at Four Guineas a Leap and Trial. Good Care will be taken of the Mares. The Dam of this Horſe, was bred by the Duke of *Somerſet*, and Got by THE HAMPTON-COURT CHILDERS. His Sire, was my Lord *Portmore's* CRAB, Sire of OROONOKO, SLOE, BLACK AND ALL-BLACK, and many other STALLIONS now in great Repute.

Upper-Marlborough, March 12, 1756.

AGREEABLE to his Advertiſement in this Gazette, the Subſcriber gives Notice, That (if not by any intervening Accident prevented) he intends to be at Mrs. *M'Leod's*, in *Annapolis*, on Sunday Evening, the 21ſt Inſtant, to attend ſuch Gentlemen who have an Inclination to be taught the Uſe of the Foil, *&c.* agreeable to his former Advertiſement, intending to attend at *Annapolis* until the Sunday following. He Hopes the Gentlemen will agree about the Times and Places of their attending, as the Subſcriber has not any Time to loſe, being apply'd to by Gentlemen from other Places, having given this Colony the Preference in complying with his Promiſe to his Friend Mr. *William Potts*.

On Sunday the 28th Inſtant, the Subſcriber intends to wait on the Gentlemen at *Baltimore*, and, with ſuitable Encouragement, to continue there the enſuing Week, in which may be ſettled the proper Times that they may expect

Their very humble Servant,
JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.

LENT in Town, but to whom forgot, the following Books, *viz.*

Broughton on Huſbandry and Trade; 1ſt Vol. *Gulliver's* Travels; 2d Vol. of Dean *Swift's* Miſcellanies, 4to. K. *Lewis* 14th, 1ſt Vol. *Voltaire's* Letters concerning the *Engliſh* Nation; Tale of a Tub; 1ſt, 7th, and 9th Vols. of *Rollin's* Ancient Hiſtory; Guardian, 3 Vols. Spectator, 2 Vols. and *Kennett's* Roman Antiquities.

The Borrowers, or preſent Poſſeſſors of 'em, by returning of them, will greatly oblige the Owner,
JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. My Name (if not eras'd) is, either in the Title-Page, or on the preceding Leaf.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of choice Land, lying on *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, called *Thompſon's Adventure*, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to *John Baldwin Adamſon's*.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may enquire of *John Thompſon* in *Annapolis*, and know further.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at *Joppa*, a-croſs GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is now kept by the Subſcriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpoſe; and a conſtant Attendance is given. ISAAC RISTEAU.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Benjamin Jacobs*, on Squire *Carroll's* Manor, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a dark Bay Horſe, about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with ſomething like a B, but not plain, has a bob Tail, a Star in his Forehead, and a white Liſt round his Neck.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Brown*, Son of *Joſhua*, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Iron-Grey Horſe, about three Years old, branded on the near Buttock W, has a ſprig Tail, a Star in his Forehead, and one of his hind Feet is half white.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD, for Sterling Money, or Leaſed out in Parcels, for any Term of Years, not exceeding Twenty One,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying on the little Falls of *Gunpowder* River, in *Baltimore* County, containing 590 Acres.

Alſo, the Lots, with all the Houſes, Garden, Yard, and all other Improvements, belonging to the Subſcriber, lying in *Upper-Marlborough* Town, in *Prince-George's* County, either to be Sold or Let. For Terms apply to

ROBERT BRADLY.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called *Clean Drinking*, lying in *Frederick* County, on *Rock-Creek*, within ſix Miles of the Warehouſe at *George-Town*, the ſaid Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling Houſe, and two Tobacco Houſes, alſo a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber, living near lower *Cedar-Point*, in *Charles* County.

ARTHUR LEE.

WHEREAS it has been reported, by ſome ill-diſpoſed Perſon, with a Deſign of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am ſtill living at *Broad-Creek*, on *Kent-Iſland*, and keep Ferry as uſual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and ſkilful Hands, and kind Uſage, from

Their humble Servant,

DANIEL MECONEKIN.

BROKE out of *Calvert* County Goal, the firſt of this Inſtant *March*, two Felons, *viz.*

Richard Dew, a luſty well-ſet young Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high.

Negro *Jupiter*, belonging to Mr. *Samuel Dare*, a well-ſet Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Felons, ſo that the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward for each, paid by

CHARLES GRAHAME, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, in Annapolis, *at the Houſe where Mr.* James Dick *lately kept Store, either for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or on ſhort Credit,*

SUNDRY EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Alſo, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, *Glouceſterſhire* Cheeſe, Window Glaſs of different Sizes, *Weſton's* Snuff, good *Weſt-India* Rum, and *Florence* Oil.

JAMES JOHNSON.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *William Molton*, living at *Rentſro's* Old-Field, at *Anti-Eatam*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bay Mare, ſhe has ſome Saddle-Spots, and is branded on the near Buttock GV.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Manning*, in *Dorcheſter* County, taken up as a Stray, an Iron-Roan Mare, about two Years old, and branded on the near Buttock H.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subſcribers, living on *Kent-Iſland*, the 22d of *February* laſt, the three following Convict Servants, *viz.*

William Edwards, a tall ſlim Fellow, about 6 Feet high, of a fair Complexion, has little or no Beard, is a bold Fellow, and very forward with his Tongue. He had on a blue Coat, a black Waiſtcoat, Check Trowſers, a coarſe white Linen Shirt, an old Wig, Felt Hat, and Country Shoes and Stockings.

William Watts, a low, likely, well-ſet Youth, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, he wears his own Hair, which is black, and curls very well. He had on a Country Kerſey Jacket and Breeches, a Felt Hat, and a Pair of Shoes ſhod round with ſmall Nails.

John Long, a Youth about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, and is thin-faced. He had on an old Damaſk Waiſtcoat, a Country Kerſey Jacket, and a white one over it, Country Kerſey Breeches, a Felt Hat, Country Shoes and Stockings, and a Cap. He has had a ſcald Head, and has but little Hair on the Crown of it.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and ſecures them ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each; or if brought home, Forty Shillings for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS BARNES,
CHARLES COCKEY,
MARY COCKEY.

N. B. They went away in a ſmall Boat, without Sails.

Upper-Marlborough, Feb. 20, 1756.

WHEREAS, by the repeated Encouragement of his Friend Mr. *William Potts*, the Subſcriber ſet up ſeveral printed Advertiſements of his Intentions to attend at *Annapolis*, *Upper-Marlborough*, and *Baltimore*, to Teach the Uſe of the Foil, and with the ſaid Advertiſements ſent ſeveral printed Copies of his Method of Teaching, as it is diametrically oppoſite to that in Uſe (and even an Improvement on Lord *Marcar's* ſafe Method), by which he has brought Gentlemen in *Barbados*, *Antigua*, *&c.* beyond Expectation forward.----The Subſcriber arriving in Capt. *Scougall*, in *December*, got as far as this Town on his Way, but was hindered by a ſevere Relapſe of his Diſorder, which confined him to his Room and Bed: He is now ſo much mended as to hope ſoon to proceed, intending then to give Notice in the GAZETTE of his Public Schools; and alſo of his Readineſs to wait on Gentlemen in private, who deſire his Inſtructions in that Manner, relating to the Uſe of the Foil, Globes, Geography, Mathematics, and Natural Philoſophy, with ſeveral other Things uſeful in Life, *&c. &c.* In all which Gentlemen and Ladies may command the Attendance of *Their very humble Servant*,

JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.

Marlborough, February 16, 1756.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near the *Wood-Yard*, in the Night of Sunday the 8th Inſtant, a Roan Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and other Places with an H, has a Blaze Face and two Lumps on the Ridge of her Back, ſhe is heavy with Foal. It is ſuppoſed ſhe was ſtolen by a Runaway who was at the Plantation about Midnight and enquired the Way to *St. Mary's* County, he was a tall middle-aged Fellow, had a Felt Hat and Worſted Cap, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, brown Waiſtcoat, Leather Breeches, and blue Leggings.

Alſo on Saturday the 14th, was ſtolen from the ſame Plantation, a black Mare about 13½ Hands high, branded IG on the near Buttock, E on the near Shoulder, and a Heart on the near Side of her Neck, ſhe is likewiſe with Foal; there is a poor little tired One left: A few Hours after ſhe was ſtolen, a tall Mulatto Fellow was ſeen riding her by Mr. *Ignatius Digges's*, towards *Marlborough*; he had on her a Bag and Wallet full of ſomething that had the Appearance of Goods, and it is ſuppoſed has broke ſome Store on *Patowmack*, and is making off with the Goods.

Any Perſon that will bring either of the ſaid Mares to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, and Thirty Shillings more for each of the Fellons, if either of them can be taken and convict.

J. HEPBURN.

Annapolis, February 18, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcriber will give conſtant Attendance, at his Office in *Annapolis*, every Wedneſday and Thurſday, before the Tenth of *April* next, to receive all Money due from the Inhabitants of this County for Public Levies. And as he has farmed his Lordſhips Quit-Rents for this County, he is in Hopes every Perſon concerned will take Care to make punctual Payments, agreeable to the Times mentioned in their Patents (which are the 25th of *March* and 29th of *September* yearly), as it will prevent Trouble (as well as Expence) to themſelves and

Their moſt humble Servant,

JOHN RAITT, Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County.

Oxford, February 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, *on reaſonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and ſhort Credit,*

THE Stock in Trade of *Richard Gildart*, Eſq; and SONS, of *Liverpool*, Merchants. All Perſons inclin'd to purchaſe are deſired ſoon to apply to the Subſcriber, who intends for *England* early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all thoſe who have any Demands on the ſaid Company, or himſelf, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and ſettle their reſpective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themſelves, and

THOMAS BREERETON.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the *South* Side of *Magothy* River, ſituated very pleaſant and convenient for Fiſhing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of *Annapolis*, whereon is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Meat-Houſe, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houſes, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Alſo a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, *viz.*

Rover's Content,	466	Acres.
Part of *The Incloſure*,	89	
Part of *Goodluck*,	445	
Fife, - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheeſe Hall,	91	

Theſe are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in *Prince George's* County, within five Miles of *Bladenſburg*, ten of *Upper-Marlborough*, and ſix of the *Eaſtern Branch* Ferry.

Coupper,	113	Acres.
Part of *Layhill*,	649	
Beall's Reſerve,	380	
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four laſt mentioned lie in *Beall's Neck*, in *Frederick* County, not above twelve Miles from *Bladenſburg*, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Alſo 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Alliſon's Park*, lying likewiſe in *Frederick* County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of *Captain John's Branch*.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe Part of the firſt mentioned ſeven Tracts, lying in *Prince George's* County, may have the Quantity deſired, provided it be taken ſo as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unſerviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewiſe, any Part of the ſeveral Tracts, in *Frederick* County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subſcriber, or to *Joſias Beall*, junior, living on *Ackokick*, near *Piſcataway*, in *Prince-George's* County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after the Firſt.